

GOVERNMENT POLICY REPORT

Policies Covered In The Edition



Har Ghar Tiranga Movement

National Health Policy: Ensuring "Health for All"



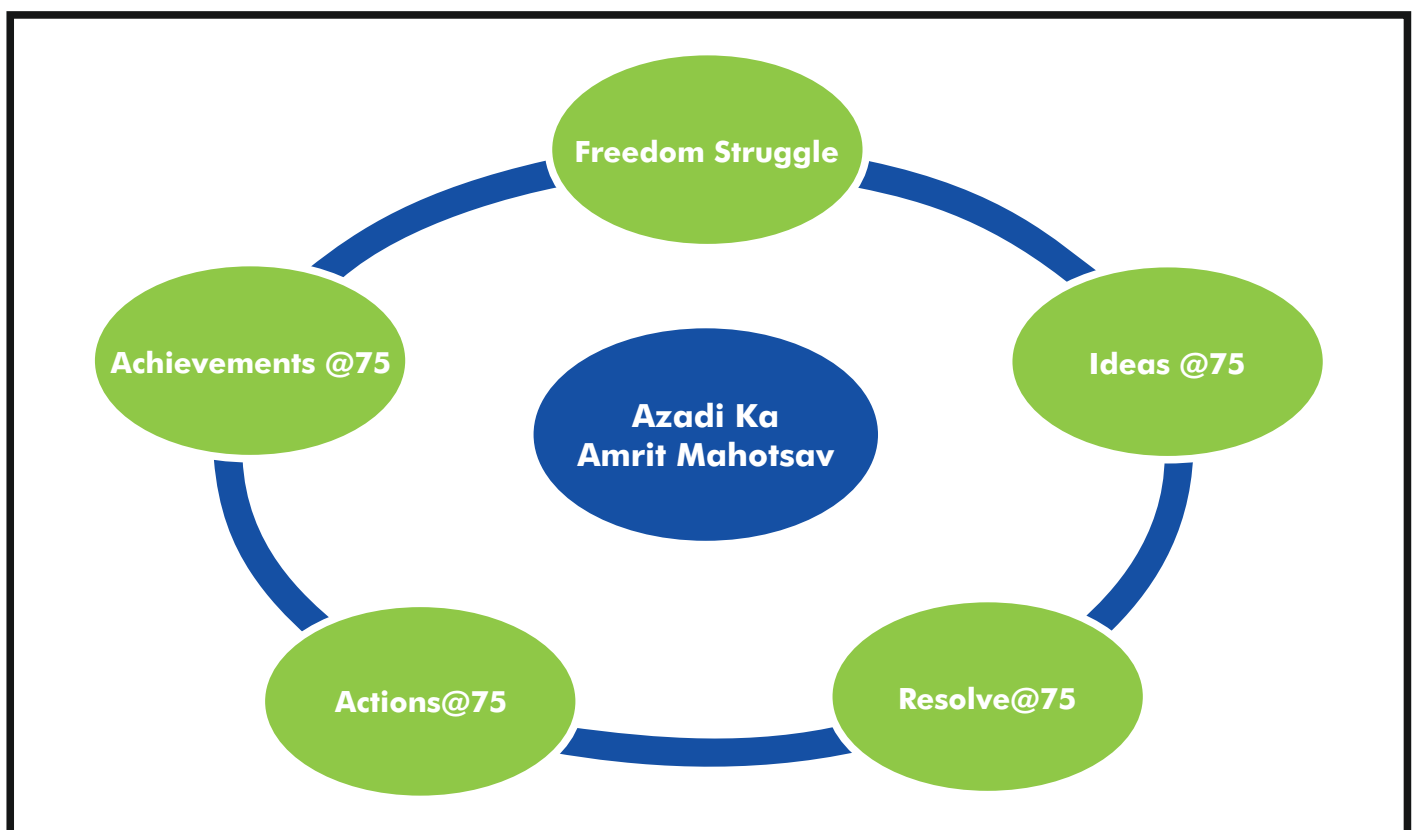
Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

01 | Har Ghar Tiranga Movement

To mark the occasion of 75th Independence Day, the Prime Minister of India has launched a unique nationwide movement “Har Ghar Tiranga” to pay tribute to our national flag under Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The 22nd July 2022 was the official start of this movement for marking the adoption day of the Indian National Flag(22nd July 1947) and creating a buzz for the campaign to host the tricolor on a large scale at the Indian Houses by individuals between the 13th August to 15th August 2022.

The Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav is a government of India program to commemorate the glorious chronicle of India's culture, history, people and achievements from all spheres. The initiative was launched on 12th March 2021 to start a 75 week countdown for the celebration of the 75th Independence Day of the nation. The celebration will be continued across the country post a year till 15th August 2023 and prepare the citizens for the vision of India 2.0 by following the five key themes:

Five key elements:



To the successful implementation of such a huge mass movement, the government of India has worked on several measures on the supply side. For this purpose, The Ministry of Home Affairs has also amended the Flag Code of India, 2002 on 30th December 2021 and allowed the display of polyester or machine-made National Flags. The government has also leveraged the vast network of Post Offices to make the national flag available on the farthest corners of the country.

The government is all set to leverage the power of digital media and e-commerce facilities to connect more people with this movement by providing a seamless supply of national flags under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav which is one of the largest programs in the world as per its scope and people participation across the length and breadth of the country.

The movement is supposed to strengthen the spirit of "One India" and develop a much deeper bond of association among Indians. It will be an iconic representation of 'Jan Bhagidari' and help everyone to show pride and happiness in being a part of the largest yet most diverse democracy in the world.

As a part of the movement, the Ministry of Culture has also launched a website (<https://harghartiranga.com/>) to virtually engage the citizens apart from the physical hosting of the tricolor. In this people can "Pin a Flag" on the website of the ministry and download a certificate to showcase their patriotic feelings and become active participants in this nationwide campaign.

The physical hosting of the national flag at home will be as per the "Flag Code of India 2002" which has been amended on 19th July 2022 for facilitating the Indian citizen to join the movement. According to the amendment, now the rectangular size tricolor flag can be displayed openly at any Indian house day and night with a ratio of 3:2 between length and height/width. To ensure the appropriate handling and display of the national flag, the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 will also be applicable and connect the whole of India in a single thread of patriotism and unity.

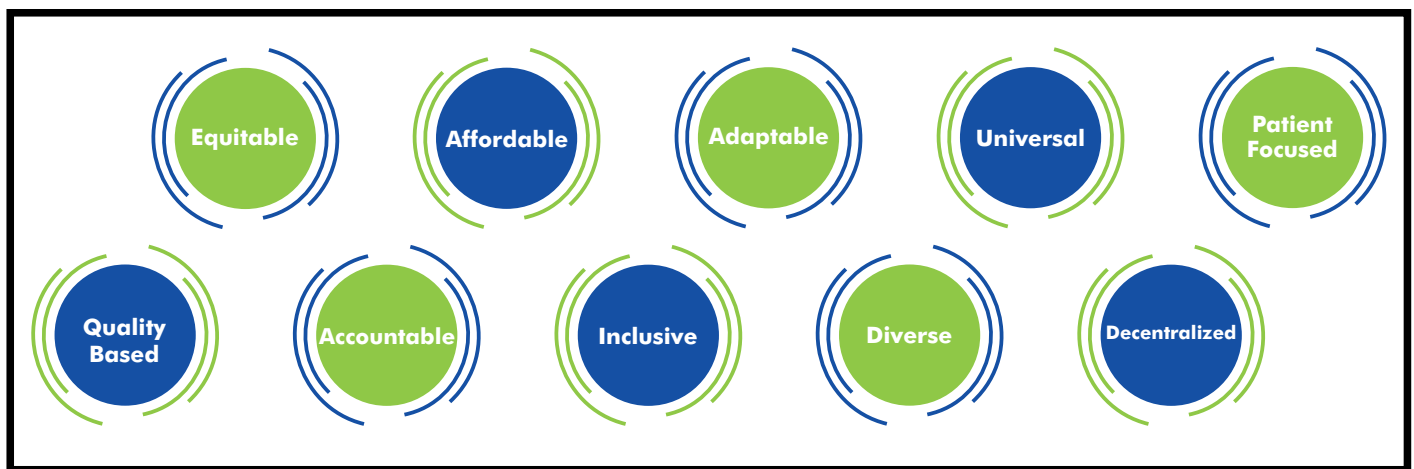
To encourage people participation, the government has leveraged the ministries, government organizations, PSUs, and corporate organizational setups along with the strong retail network of petrol retailers, Automobile dealers, FMCG, etc to widen the scope. Many sensitizing public events such as marathons, wall paintings, putting hoardings and posters are also arranged and made the movement talk of every Indian household before its implementation and inculcated a sense of ownership to ensure the purchase of the national flag to celebrate the festival of India's 75th year of Independence.



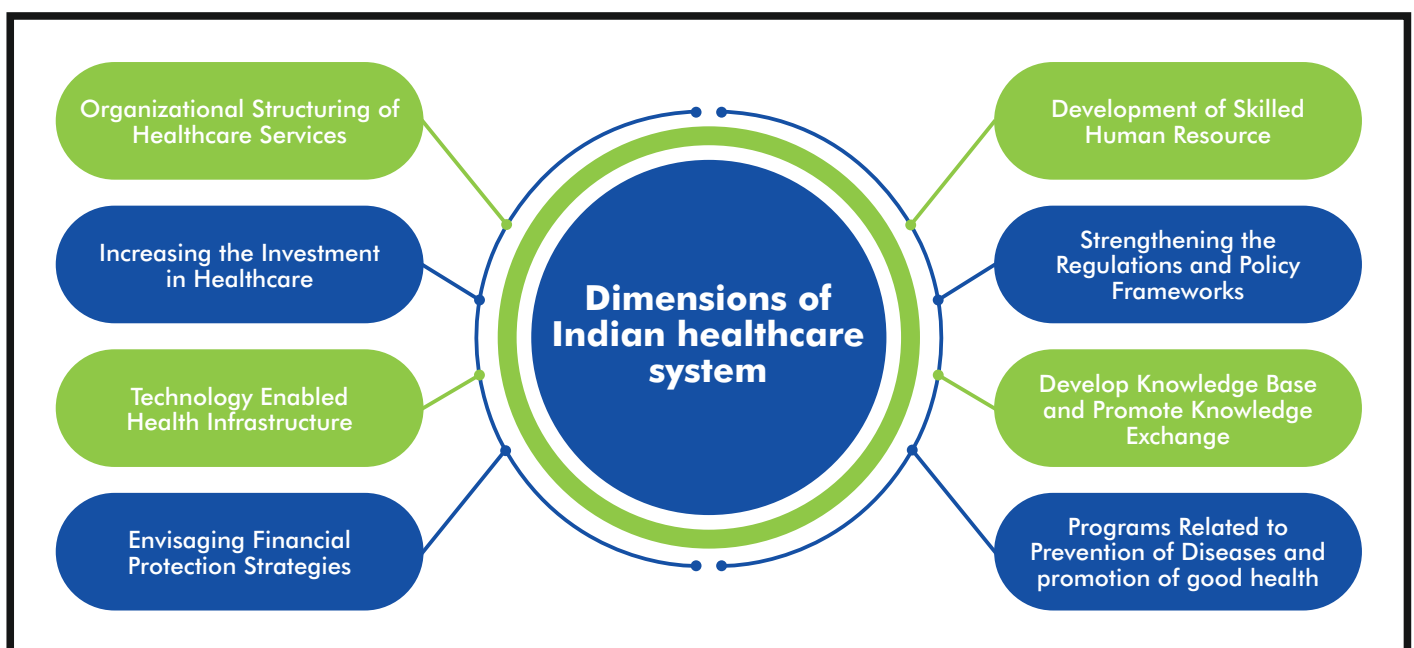
02 | National Health Policy: Ensuring "Health for All"

The National Health Policy 2017 has been formalized with the view of strengthening and prioritizing the health sector of India by widening and clarifying the role of the Government in all its dimensions to ensure "Health for all". The policy document was designed to achieve the finest levels of health care with the holistic well-being of each citizen through both preventive and promotive methods. Universal access to quality healthcare service across the country is the primary objective of this policy formulation with the focus on the following key principles:

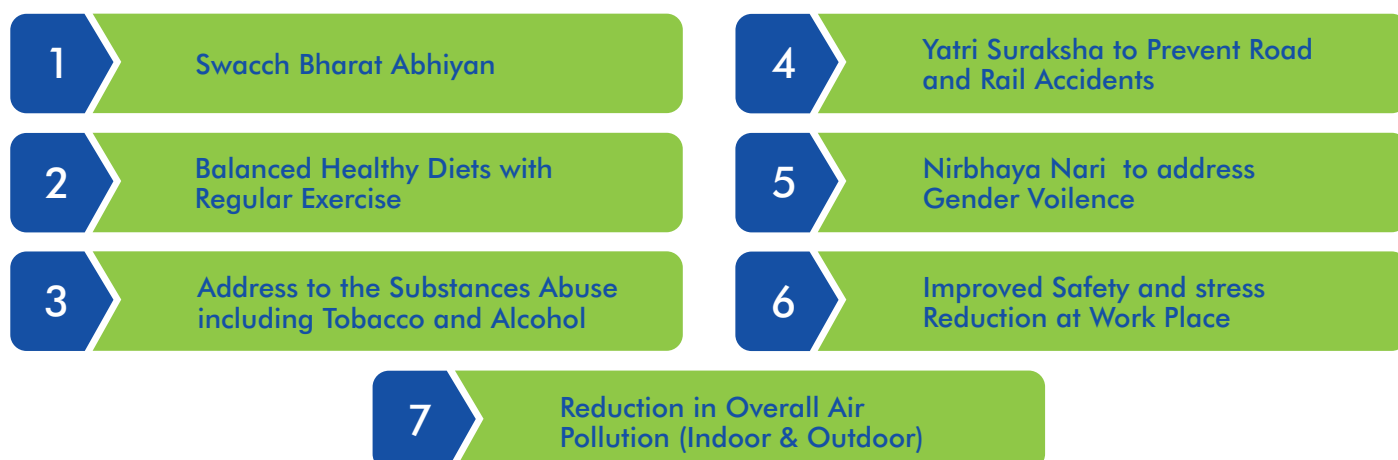
Key principles of National Health Policy



Over time, it has been found that the primary health concerns have been changing and so a more focused and adaptive healthcare system is the need of the hour. Thus, the National Health Policy 2017 has been formulated with a holistic approach to address rising concerns of the Indian healthcare system in all its dimensions such as:



There are seven thrust areas identified under the scheme for which coordinated actions are demanded on a priority basis for improving and supporting overall health.



It paved the way for the adaption of more conscious efforts to attain good health for all ages at all places. This has also provided the financial and technological thrust to National Health Mission and developed accessible and affordable quality healthcare for both the urban and rural populations of India.

The broad objectives outlined under this policy are aimed to widen the ambit of Universal Health Coverage progressively and line up the private healthcare growth to support the public health goals. The aim is to strengthen and reinforce the trust of the general public in the Public Healthcare System. That will eventually help in achieving some of the following impacts through the phased implementation of the National Health Policy across the country majorly upto 2025:

Objectives of the Policy

S. No.	Category	Target	Target Year
1	Life Expectancy	70	2025
2	Reduction in Total Fertility Rate	2.1	2025
3	Reduction in Under Five Mortality Rate	23	2025
4	Reduction in Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	16	2025
5	Reduction in Prevalence of Blindness	0.25/1000	2025
6	Full Immunization of Newborns	More than 90%	2025
7	Reduction in Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use	30%	2025
8	Reduction in Stunting Under-five Children	40%	2025
9	Increase in Central Government Health Care Expenditure	2.5% of GDP	2025
10	Increase in State Government Healthcare Expenditure	More than 8% of the Respective State Budget	2020

Besides these targets, the policy has aim to bring down the “stillbirth” rate to a single digit by 2025. The global target to achieve the 90:90:90 formula has also been set for HIV/AIDS by 2020. The policy also talks about the reduction and elimination of various severe diseases such as Leprosy and Kala Azar along with achieving and maintaining the cure rate for new TB patients to more than 85% and continuous reduction in cases to receive the elimination status by 2025.

The policy also addresses the reduction in premature mortality rates due to non-communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, etc by 25% and the establishment of primary and secondary health care facilities in high-priority districts by 2025. To address the health concerns of the rising population and for the continuous reduction of these lifestyle issues, the government policy guidelines also advocate for nurturing the Ayush system and developing the ecosystem for its promotion by the fiscal year 2023-24 across the Indian States and Union Territories.

Thus, the policy has adopted a systematic approach and is well equipped to address the challenges of the Indian healthcare system over time. It has provided the breeding ground for the growth of India's healthcare with the collaborative efforts of both public and private sectors by increasing the number of community health volunteers and ensuring seamless availability of paramedics and doctors across the country. With the strong implementation framework at the ground level, the policy is capable of creating high arching impacts in the lives of Indian citizens and enhancing their overall well-being by closing the infrastructure and human resource gap in the sector.

National Health Policy

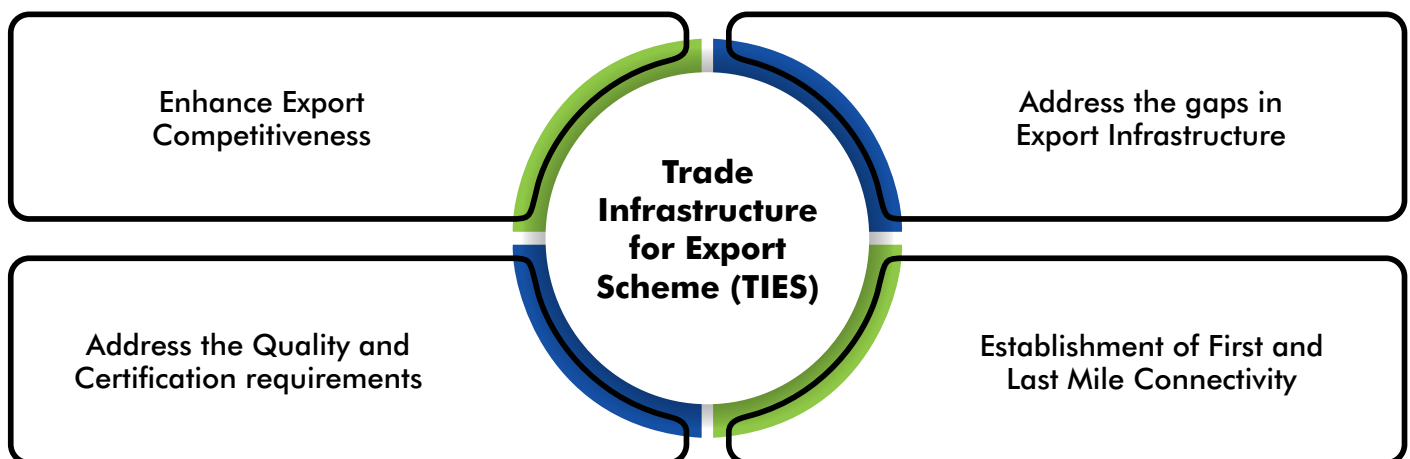


03

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

Recently, the Government of India has allocated the fund of Rs 206 Crore to Indian states for the promotion of exports under the centrally sponsored “Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme” (TIES). A total of 27 export infrastructure projects have received financial assistance under the scheme for the duration of 2019-2023 to boost the export trade of the country.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 2017 has launched the TIES initiative with the objective of overall enhancing the competitiveness of Indian Exports by addressing the infrastructure constraints such as the creation of export-focused infrastructure, first and last mile connectivity to such projects to strengthen the supply chain, addressing the quality and other certification measures, etc with the help of Central and State government assistance. The primary objective is to knit this export infrastructure-related scheme are as under:



DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS
Strengthening of India's export infrastructure through the Trade Infrastructure for Export Sector (TIES) Scheme.

TIES scheme will provide assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like:

- ◆ BORDER HAATS
- ◆ LAND CUSTOMS STATIONS
- ◆ QUALITY TESTING AND CERTIFICATION LABS
- ◆ COLD CHAINS
- ◆ TRADE PROMOTION CENTRES
- ◆ DRY PORTS
- ◆ EXPORT WAREHOUSING AND PACKAGING
- ◆ SEZs AND PORTS/AIRPORTS CARGO TERMINUSES

The scheme was designed to provide impetus to India's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 which is extended to be in force till September 2022 due to the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. It has set the target of achieving the mark of US\$ 900 Billion in world trade and making India a significant trade partner across the globe.

The states can leverage the benefits of the policy through export-linked infrastructure projects such as Border Haats, Special Economic Zones, Port and Airport Cargo Terminus, Trade Promotion Centers, Export Warehouses, Quality Testing and Certification Labs, etc. The following entities can work as an implementing agency for the purpose including the operation and maintenance by receiving financial assistance:



The financial assistance under the scheme is provided in form of 'grant-in aid' that cannot exceed the equity share of implementing agency or 50% of the total capital under the project. The grant share can be increased upto 80% of the total equity share of the implementing agency incase of the infrastructure projects in North East, the Himalayan States including Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh for boosting the export in these areas. The calculation of contribution by implementing agency does not include the cost of land used for the project.

Generally, the total financial assistance is subject to the upper cap of Rs 20 crores for each such project. The projects with higher stakeholder contribution and bank finance get priority concerning the identification of gaps in infrastructure facilities and asset mapping in a particular sector by the Empowered Committee before the finalization of these grants. Under this scheme, the general infrastructure projects like power, highway and projects covered under any other specific schemes related to textiles, electronics and Information Technology (IT) are not included in any financial assistance.

The scheme works for the systematic development of export infrastructure to reduce the overall cost of production by saving transportation costs and time while increasing its efficiency. That will eventually make India's export trade more competitive across the globe and open new avenues for stakeholders. The continuous government policy intervention under the scheme along with the requisite financial assistance is expected to touch new marks in the export promotion and the growth of India's trade with the world.



Resources

1. <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/har-ghar-tiranga.htm>
2. https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/HGT_PPT_DPIIT_26July2022.pdf
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6. https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/flag_E_23072022_1.pdf
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11. <https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/national-health-policy/>
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13. https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/TIES-Guidelines_Compndium-till-Jan-2022.pdf
14. <https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TIES-revised-guidelines-FY22-to-FY26.pdf>
15. <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=159212>
16. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1845418>
17. <https://www.indiafilings.com/learn/trade-infrastructure-for-export-scheme/>



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www.aggrp.in

info@aggrp.in

Contact Details

+91-9810046249

+0124-4235267, 011- 45356553

★ New Delhi ★ Gurugram ★ Guwahati ★ Imphal ★ Hyderabad



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